

## New York Tribune

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## PULLING THREE WAYS.

The Treasury statement for January will be read with some trepidation by the Democratic leaders in Congress who are planning to do three inconsistent things—to maintain the professed Democratic policy of economy, to frame a "competitive" tariff and to enlarge the Treasury's resources by collecting about \$100,000,000 on incomes, in lieu of the \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 now collected through the excise tax on corporations. The condition of the Treasury has improved remarkably in the last year. On January 31, 1912, the excess of current expenditures over current receipts was \$22,357,000. Nevertheless, on June 30 there was a surplus of \$37,224,000. On January 31 this year there was an excess of current receipts over current expenditures of \$7,414,000, and a surplus is indicated for the full year of about \$60,000,000.

The theory of a "competitive" tariff is to let in enough foreign products all along the line to challenge the market of the domestic producer. But if foreign goods are to come in at lower rates, they will continue to produce as much revenue as ever. If the rates get a little below the "competitive" point they will rapidly swell the Treasury's receipts and provide an income far beyond the government's actual needs. What necessity would there be in that case for imposing an income tax? The extra \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000 which the revised tariff bill or some substitute for it would raise would constitute an irresistible temptation to governmental extravagance. With all that surplus on hand, Democratic pledges of economical administration would be thrown to the winds in a wild rush to empty the "pork barrel."

It is evident that the present Democratic programme defies its own purposes. The levy of an income tax can be excused only by the need of additional revenue, and such a need can be created only by stimulating reckless expenditure or by surrendering present revenue outright, as Mr. Underwood intends to do in putting sugar on the free list. Free sugar would cost the government \$60,000,000 in duties and destroy this country's favored position in the market of Cuba. It would not introduce "competitive" conditions in the sugar industry here; it would practically destroy that industry.

The sugar planter will have to be sacrificed in order to demonstrate the utility of an income tax. And if that sacrifice is not sufficient, Mr. Underwood will have to abandon his "competitive" theory entirely and strike at other industries by giving free entry to competing foreign products. In working out their present scheme of economical readjustment the Democratic leaders are pulling contrary ways. That is about the only guarantee which the public has that they will not upset the whole industrial structure.

## SOLVING PIER PROBLEMS.

Following closely upon the President's wise and prudent refusal to play ducks and drakes with the river and harbor policy of the nation comes what should be a final decision of the Secretary of War in the New York pier line case. Of this the chief feature is the straightening of the lines from the Battery to Chelsea on the New York side of the river and from Communipaw to Castle Point on the New Jersey side. This will make possible the building of piers at least 1,000 feet long without taking the fairway any narrower than it now is off Chelsea.

It is said that this plan is approved by the federal authorities, by the Mayor of this city and by the steamship companies which are asking for longer piers. The approval of the last named element is rather surprising and particularly gratifying, since it was feared that it could not easily be secured. The steamship companies have shown an inclination to crowd into the Chelsea region on account of its being nearest to the hotel and theatre district, and it was not supposed that they would be willing to move downtown again. If they want longer piers, however, it is only reasonable to insist that they must go to that part of the river which is wide enough for such accommodations. Incidentally, their doing so will entail upon the city the duty of providing adequate transit facilities, so as to make these new piers easily accessible; and both these operations will improve business conditions and increase the value of property in a part of the city which has long been too much neglected.

The one phase of the matter which seems to be most involved in doubt is the disposition of this city to fulfill its own part, upon which all the rest is essentially conditioned. Mr. Stimson makes it clear that the New York municipal government must go to work

promptly and energetically with the execution of these plans. There seems to be no reason why it should not do so, since the Mayor declares that the last legal and financial obstacles have been removed. Recollection of the perverse and inexplicable dilly-dallying of past years, assuming, as the Dock Commissioner truly says, proportions of a national scandal, will, however, impel many to withhold in skeptical abeyance their jubilation over the solution of the pier problem until the city does actually get to work.

## THE "SYSTEM" PROSTRATE.

Captain Walsh's confession takes District Attorney Whitman almost to the top of the way "higher up." An Inspector is accused, and just beyond him seems to be a Deputy Commissioner. Beyond the inspectors and civilian employees of the department can be only a ring of Tammany politicians, if any one not connected with the force shares in the graft. Mr. Whitman has only to obtain one more confession to have the whole "system" laid bare.

As it is, he has struck it a stunning blow. Its power to scare away his witnesses and to keep accused policemen from saving their skins by turning state's evidence is shattered. Those in the desperate position of Sipp and Fox and Walsh will turn to him with confidence. The "system" is no more to be feared than the gangs of gunmen were after Becker and his hired assassins had been convicted, and the District Attorney's success in that case made so much difference that informers who at first trembled in their cells lest they might be killed even while under the protection of the authorities afterward walked the streets openly without fear of molestation.

The collapse of the "system's" terrorism may be expected to bring to the District Attorney plenty of witnesses against the police grafters, so that where now he has only one trail leading toward the centre of organized graft he should soon have several. Other officers than those who have been involved so far are likely soon to face the alternative faced by Fox and Walsh, of adding the state or going to jail. If one man somewhere short of the topmost round of corruption should prefer going to jail the District Attorney would be likely to find other roads upward open. It is not too much to hope that at last the city will be able to know who the big police grafters are and to punish them. If this result is achieved Mr. Whitman will have rendered a greater service to this city than any other man in a generation.

## A CERTIFICATE FROM COURT.

Mr. Hearst is likely to go up with his own petard. The emptiness of his indignation proceeding against the subway contracts was apparent yesterday. It was thrashing old straw for the sake of delay. The speech of his counsel was largely made up of verbatim extracts from briefs in the previous Hearst action to delay the building of the new subways and impose permanently upon the people the burden of paying two fares, which had failed to impress the Court of Appeals. The arguments were the same old arguments that the court of last resort rejected, and the whole case is in the face of a decision of that court affirming the right of the city to make just such contracts as are now proposed and denying to the courts the power to interfere except on proof of fraud.

In view of that decision there can hardly be any other result than a defeat of this latest effort in behalf of two fares for "the plain people." Mr. Hearst is thus likely to present the friends of the contracts with a court decision supporting them. Behind this even Governor Sulzer may acquire courage.

## RERATING POSTAL MATTER.

Postmaster General Hitchcock's suggestion that the third and fourth classes of mail matter should be consolidated seems to be, on the whole, a sensible one. There is no good reason why the third class should not be merged in the fourth class, now that the parcel post service has been enlarged and is prepared to handle packages of much the same character as are now sent third class. In such a consolidation, however, the present advantage to the sender of small pieces of third class matter should not be forfeited.

The third class embraces few objects—books, circulars, printed matter on paper, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and copy accompanying the same, correspondence of the blind printed in raised characters, seeds, scions, cuttings, roots and plants. These commodities are suitable for transportation by parcel post, and it would be a public convenience in many respects to have them included in the fourth class matter, especially since the limit of weight on third class matter, except for single books, is still four pounds.

Mr. Hitchcock justly says that the rates for the two classes do not bear an intelligent relation to each other. The charge on third class mail is one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof. Packages under four ounces go cheaper by third class than they would by fourth class, since the parcel post rate for parcels up to four ounces is one cent an ounce or fraction thereof. The charge on a four-ounce package would be two cents by third class and four cents by fourth class. But above four ounces the situation is reversed. Within the first zone the parcel post charge is only 8 cents for two pounds, while the third class rate is 16 cents. Even within the fourth zone the parcel post charge would be 14 cents for two pounds, while the third class rate is 16 cents. But in the more extensive zones the charge for parcels again becomes higher than the charge for third class matter.

It would probably be better to do away with these discrepancies by merging the two classifications and allowing present third class rates to stand on all articles weighing up to four ounces. The parcel post is destined to play a great part in the operations of the postal service and the

list of admissible articles ought to be extended in any way which would enlarge its convenience to users without causing actual loss to the government.

## GOOD HANDS.

I want it plain that if these contracts are an advantageous thing for the City of New York there is one man who would get the credit for the work, and that man is Chairman Wilcox. I have no desire to rob him of any of his credit.—Justice McCall.

The new Commissioner will get his credit out of the situation in another way. He will get it from the sense of decency he shows in declining to interfere, if he can avoid it, and rob another man of the satisfaction of completing years of hard and honest work. He will get it from the courage he shows in face of the clamor by declaring that the subway contracts are in good hands and by denying the familiar charge that the city is to be bound hand and foot by them for half a century.

The impression is deepening that if the contracts, in spite of a reluctance which does the new Commissioner credit, do come into his hands they will still be in good hands.

## A MILESTONE.

Prompted doubtless by the unshakable if disappointed devotion of Colonel George Harvey, the Harpers have just issued a new edition of Woodrow Wilson's "George Washington," first published in 1896 while Mr. Wilson was still disposed to knock Mr. Bryan into a cocked hat and before he had discovered in him the "one fixed point" in the history of the Democratic party. This tribute of the President-elect to the first President's policies is significant as a milestone by which to mark the progress of Mr. Wilson in philosophical radicalism.

The chapter on Washington's administration is a glowing tribute to the great measures by which the business interests of the country were brought to the support of the federal government, its supremacy established, its authority enforced directly upon disaffected citizens of the states and American nationality maintained in spite of Jefferson, who had come back from France "a philosophical radical rather than a statesman." These great policies which really made the United States an enduring nation under the Constitution are justly credited to Hamilton by Governor Wilson, who points out that Hamilton's predominance lay in the fact that his "measures jumped with Washington's purpose." "No man," he says, "stood closer to his purpose to strengthen and give prestige to the government than Hamilton, and no man was able to discover the means with a surer genius." Washington had adopted the fiscal measures for promoting prosperity and bringing the substantial business interests to support the Constitution as his own. "Hamilton's strength consisted in having his confidence and support." Washington and Hamilton's struggle to make the provincial states a veritable nation despite the sentimental radicalism of Jefferson, ennobled by the French Revolution, wins warm encomiums from Mr. Wilson, who exclaims:

Truly this man was the first American, the man about whom Providence had deposited still for their life and thought upon the breath of the Old World, unless, like Hamilton, they had been born and stood aloof, or, like Governor Morris, had divined Europe in her own capitals with clear, unimpaired eyes.

It is a long jump from the historical vision which sees in Washington, and after him in Hamilton and Governor Morris, the first true Americanism, and the statesmanship which pronounces Hamilton, who was the agent and formulator of Washington's great purposes, "not a great American," and announces that it does not wish the advice of business men on measures affecting business interests; but Governor Wilson has taken it.

As we look at that long leap we cannot help thinking that Mr. Bryan, whose "steadfast vision" now commands the admiration of the President-elect, has performed for him the same office which the Dantons and the Robespierres performed for Jefferson, as thus described by Mr. Wilson: "He had 'been watching a revolution come on 'pace, hurried from stage to stage, not by statesmen who were masters in the art and practice of freedom, like those who had presided in the councils of America, but by demagogues and philosophers rather; and the 'subtle air of that age of change had crept into the man's thought. He had 'come back a philosophical radical 'rather than a statesman.' Something, at any rate, has crept into this man's thought and transformed it."

## BAD BOYS' PARENTS.

There is probably some ground for urging the establishment of a "Children's Bureau" in this city and of truancy schools and other institutions for the care of children lacking adequate parental control. In so large a community as this there must be a multitude of children who without some arrangement would grow up in almost lawless savagery. Under such an arrangement, properly administered, many children who would otherwise become charges upon or menaces to the public may be developed into useful citizens.

It would be unfortunate in the extreme, however, to attempt to make any such system supplant the natural system of parental control, or to incite or suggest through it any relaxation of parental authority and responsibility. One of the most pernicious fallacies of a certain school of socialism is that children are the natural wards of the state and are to be cared for by it instead of by their actual progenitors, and the adoption of any part of that theory beyond what is absolutely necessary is to be resisted and condemned. Children must, of course, be educated in public schools instead of at home, but that does not mean that they are to be released from home control or that their parents are to be released from all responsibility for their conduct.

In a large number of cases the waywardness of children is attributable to

parental carelessness. The parents do not wish to be bothered with the details of their children's deportment. They send them to school to get rid of them, and expect the schools to take care of them. If they do not learn their lessons it is the teachers' fault; if they "play hooky" the truancy officers ought to look out for them; if they are disorderly and mischievous, steering straight for viciousness and criminality, the failure of the schools to inculcate deportment and morals is deplored. But nine-tenths of this is rubbish. It is a lazy and cowardly attempt to shirk the duty which the laws of nature lay upon parents. In the case of orphans the state may have to take the place of the parents. In all other cases it should never have to go beyond the limit of supplementing or at most co-operating with the care and control which parents exercise over their children.

"Government by injunction" develops advocates in what might be thought strange quarters, considering the violent agitation in those quarters on the subject in past years.

It is no longer "one little lieutenant." It seems to be at least three little inspectors.

Kansas, having declined the initiative and referendum, must be going in definitely to raise "less hell and more hominy."

The intention of the British government to keep Mr. Bryce at Washington until the Panama dispute is settled is just a trifle embarrassing. We want to settle the dispute as soon as possible, of course; but on the other hand we certainly don't want to hurry Mr. Bryce's departure.

The Russian Duma refuses to admit women to the bar. Wait till the suffragettes get after it!

This is a good time for the Man Higher Up to climb a little higher.

An Albany dispatch to "The New York Times" thus quotes Governor Sulzer:

Representative Levy has at Monticello a fine, spirited horse which he has offered for use at the inauguration ceremony. I am fond of horseback riding, but I decided to decline the offer, because the horse might excite too much admiration. I will attend to getting a horse when I reach Washington.

It would be sad indeed if the fickle Washington crowd should pay more attention to the steed than to the rider. Why not take over a Bell Line car horse, sound, gentle and thoroughly intelligent to the pangs of popular y?

It is announced that one of the transatlantic lines will appropriate Friday as its regular sailing day. The fear of "hoodlums" is manifestly abating. There are at least one million Democrats who would not be averse to entering office in 1913.

A new turn is given to the Balkan war by the Bulgarian invasion of the Thracian Chersonese, the obvious intent of which is to clear the western shore of the Dardanelles so as to facilitate the passage of Greek warships through that strait to an attack upon Constantinople. Reports of these operations are, however, contradictory and confusing. One has it that the Bulgarians are advancing from the north and have occupied Chalkidiki, on the Sea of Marmara, and Kavak, on the Kavak River, and have driven the Turks down into the peninsula as far as Bulair, at the narrowest part of the isthmus, below Cape Kardak. Another tells of the Bulgarians being far down the peninsula near Gallipoli, with the Turks retreating northward toward the Sea of Marmara. The former account would seem to be the more credible. But if the Bulgarians succeed in occupying the peninsula and clearing its European shore, it must be remembered that the strongest fortifications are on the Asian shore, and these may make passage difficult if not impossible to the Greek gunboats.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

At a recent meeting of the Académie de Médecine de Paris, Dr. René Moreau, health physician at Sens, reported a small epidemic of diphtheria traced to a common source, a baker who transmitted the infection along with his bread sometimes to persons whom he did not see. This epidemic attacked eleven persons and caused four deaths. Although several bakers furnished bread throughout the affected districts, all the patients without exception were patrons of the same baker, whose wife and son were the first attacked. The woman had contracted diphtheria when on a trip to a district where there were at the time several cases of the disease. After the bread was taken from the oven it was placed for a time in the bakery, which connected with the sleeping room of the baker's wife and son. Disinfection of the bakeryhouse and the houses of the patients put a stop to the epidemic. Although this manner of spreading disease may be rare, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association," it is worthy of consideration.

"Way are all these dogs hanging around that letter box?"

"Somebody just mailed a package of liver."—Washington Herald.

## MILITANT MANOEUVRES.

Those suffragettes! Those suffragettes! To whom the vote's a fetish. Though we should scarcely call them pets. Most certainly are pettish.

Since Asquith was a naughty man, And would not loose their fetters, It truly was a splendid plan To send him burning letters.

Now there's, whom he had in tow, Whose conduct they're displeased at, They've given pepper, just to show That they will not be sneezed at!

They'll either row in John Bull's boat, Or else they will upset it, And prove they're fitter for a vote By breaking panes to get it!

G. B. M.

"You say you are a lifelong Democrat?"

"Yes," answered the man with more hopes than prospects, "I am one of those people who believe that a man's life doesn't really begin until he is forty-five or fifty years old."—Washington Star.

The Berliner Liedertafel, the largest of Berlin's singing societies, at a recent meeting adopted a resolution which provided for an American concert tour. About 120 members of the organization will sail for this country in the coming season, and will give concerts in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and Buf-

falo. An American writing from that city about the proposed tour says: "When the Americans take a trip across the water it makes a big hole in our bank account. Why don't we take these thrifty people as models? They have figured on the jaunt, and say it will cost each person about \$150 marks—about \$100 and that will include beer."

"Has your husband any special ambition?"

"Yes, indeed. He's living in constant hope that some day he'll own a few shares of stock in a corporation that actually cuts a melon."—Detroit Free Press.

## TRIBUTE TO I. A. MEKEEL.

Would Have Won Distinction Anywhere, Friend Writes.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: In your issue of Tuesday morning there was printed a notice of the death of Mr. I. A. Mekeel, the vice-president and treasurer of the Textile Publishing Company. As an intimate friend of Mr. Mekeel during many years I take this opportunity of supplying a few additional facts concerning his career.

He was born at Clinton, Iowa, September 25, 1870, and received his early education at the Friends' Academy at Union Springs, N. Y. He at first was associated with his brother in the publishing business at St. Louis, and subsequently became the owner of "Mekeel's Weekly," now published in Boston. He became connected with the Textile Publishing Company in 1900, and four years later had arisen to the position of secretary and director of the company and treasurer and general manager of the Root Newspaper Association, which he later brought under the general direction of the United Publishers' Corporation.

Some thirteen years ago one of the Western managers of the Root Newspaper Association wrote to the New York office: "There is a young man out here in St. Louis who, if he were to find himself down in the earth under a heavy stratum of granite, would break through it and rise up for success." That was Mr. Mekeel and the measure of his ability.

To his immediate associates his death is a shock, the force of which cannot be put into words. He was a twentieth century man in every sense of the word. He had been spared, it is hard to say what heights of efficiency he would not have scaled. To have known him, to have worked with him, is much, but to have had him as a friend is more. And it is to his friends, a loved and valued friend, that his associates most deeply mourn him.

J. H. P.  
New York, Feb. 5, 1913.

## WANTS DOCTORS TO SPEAK.

Good Word from Them for Garment Strikers Desired.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: On reading the strong letter by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes in The Tribune yesterday, in behalf of the striking garment workers, and also the eloquent protest signed by Christian and Jewish clergymen in "The Churchman" of February 1, I was led, as often before, to wonder where the medical associations stand on such a question as this. Any one who knows (and who does not) the instances are so innumerable of the great and personal kindness of doctors to the poor must often wonder why they do not collectively declare, in such a conflict as this, for the side that is fighting for better sanitation and the abolition of the sweatshop. Surely, no one can know better than the doctors what a reduction in the death rate, what improvement in the general health, this strike is successful will effect. A statement from a committee of representative medical men would have a just and tremendous weight with the public.

It is an influence they do not hesitate to use in behalf of unrestricted vivisection. Why, then, hesitate to use it in behalf of sanitary working conditions for young women? It is possible that even in a body so noble, so self-sacrificing and so thoughtful as the medical profession the "incurable unjust" and pitifully mean and treacherous institution of vivisection has so far blassed their judgment as to make any other method of cure but this via dolorosa seem trifling and unworthy of their collective help?

S. N. CLEGHORN.

East Orange, N. J., Feb. 5, 1913.

## TOMKINS MAYOR'S AGENT.

Commissioner, as Such, Assumes Responsibility in Dock Case.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: Will you please correct the misleading inference of your headline in yesterday's paper where you say I "put the blame up to the Mayor on the long pier question?" I said that "a difficult situation had been permitted to develop into a serious crisis, for which either Mayor Gaynor, through the Dock Commissioner, is responsible, or the Board of Estimate." Any responsibility which may attach to the Mayor rests with me as his agent. He has uniformly supported the policy of the Dock Department, as set forth in my various recommendations throughout the administration.

I am prepared to defend my recommendations against criticism.

ALVIN TOMKINS,  
Commissioner of Docks.

New York, Feb. 6, 1913.

## A WORD FOR MILITANCY.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: Isn't it about time to let up on the militant suffragettes in England? A few intelligent, public spirited women have for years been asking for their natural rights and have been answered by insult. They have exhausted every honorable means to secure justice, and finally, driven to desperation, have committed a few petty crimes. All over the country braying donkeys have been kicking at the entire sex ever since.

Men have dynamited many buildings, doing a thousand times the damage to property and killing many innocent and distressed people, and this is not charged to the sex, nor is half the howl raised about it.

We men have all the power, all the rich public offices and all the graft. Are we going to "hog" it all and commit all the crime? GEORGE M. BURBOWER.

New York, Feb. 4, 1913.

## A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Will you kindly correct an error which appeared in my article in the Wednesday edition of your paper? In referring to taxpaying suffrage one sentence reads: "There is much property owned in this country by farmers, but although they are taxed they may not vote unless naturalized." It should read: "There is much property owned in this country by foreigners, but although they are taxed they may not vote unless naturalized."

This error was made in our office and not in yours, but I will be grateful to you for correcting it.

ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN.

New York, Feb. 6, 1913.

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.

## Joan Whitney's Birthday at the Metropolitan Rink.

Mrs. Payne Whitney, who is still in town, despite an erroneous report that she had left the city with her children for Thomaston, Ga., to stay with her husband's uncle, Colonel Oliver Payne, gave an entertainment at the Metropolitan skating rink, on Broadway, yesterday afternoon, in celebration of the birthday of her daughter, Joan.

Among the latter's friends who had been invited and who were present were Alice Astor, Ouden Goebl, Harry Babcock, Suzanne Pearson, Betty Pearson, Emily Pearson, Muriel Vanderbilt, Kate Vanderbilt, Consuelo Vanderbilt, Caroline Prentice, Kate Prentice, Helen Moran, Mary Lockwood, Catherine Hopper, Harriet Dodge, Helen Dodge, Lloyd Buckner, Le-witt Thompson and last, but not least, Joan Whitney's brother, "Jock."

After plenty of roller skating there were plenty in the nature of a gymnastic. Three-legged races were won by Consuelo and Kate Vanderbilt, by Alice Babcock, Helen Dodge and Emily Pearson, and by Muriel Vanderbilt. The victor in the foot race for boys, Helen Moran carried the day in the foot race for girls, while "Jock" Whitney won the most popular victory of the entire programme—the free-for-all race.

Cable news was received yesterday of James J. Van Allen's surrender of his long lease of Rushton Hall, in Northamptonshire, to one of the owners of the Rand diamond mines, in South Africa.

This is taken here to indicate that Mr. Van Allen, who has made his headquarters in England for a number of years, is returning to live here, a belief which is borne out by the extensive alterations which are in progress at his place at Newport.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb will entertain a large house party for the week end and over Lincoln's Birthday at Shelburne, their country place in Vermont.

Mrs. Richard T. Wilson and her children are staying at Palmto Bluff, in South Carolina, for the season.

The first meeting of the Lenten Sewing Club, in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place this morning at Mrs. William M. Kingland's house, in Fifth avenue. This class includes Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Schuyler Schieffelin and Mrs. George H. Benjamin.

Mrs. James A. Burden will give a dinner to-night at her house in Fifth avenue, and will afterward take her guests to the opera.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will entertain a large party at dinner to-night at her house in Fifth avenue, to meet the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Balhmetoff.

Another of the subscription dances arranged by C. Maurice Hecksher, Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Mrs. Frederick H. B. Preliminary and Mrs. Frederick B. Preliminary takes place to-night at the Home Club, in East 43rd street.

Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War, and Mrs. Wright have arrived in town from Memphis, Tenn., and are at the Hotel Vanderbilt for a few days.

Mrs. and Mr. C. B. Alexander are booked to sail on Saturday week for the West Indies and Panama.

Mrs. Cornelius C. Currier is going to Washington to stay the remainder of February as the guest of Mrs. Marshall Field.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and a number of other women of note in society have taken boxes for the entertainment which is to be held this morning at the Plaza Hotel for the benefit of the philanthropic work at Greenwich House, in Jones street. Miss Katherine Emmet and John Harrymore will appear in a scene from "The Affairs of Anatol." Miss Rosamond Chatham and M. Bradford will sing, and Miss Marie Dressler also figures on the programme.

Mrs. and Mrs. George C. Bourne, who were married on New Year's Day, have gone to Palm Beach, Fla., and are staying at The Breakers.

Mrs. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beckman, who left New York on Saturday last for Palm Beach, have gone to Key West, where they embark to-day on board a yacht which they have chartered for a cruise in West Indian waters, comprising visits to Jamaica and Cuba. Their party includes Mrs. F. Bruce Merriman, Barclay H. Warburton and Henry Elkins.

Mrs. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., start to-day for Hot Springs, Va., where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Glendenn Ryan at The Pillars.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. W. Miller entertained the Thursday Evening Club last night at the St. Regis. There was a musical programme, the feature of which was Miss Lorraine Wyman, who sang a number of old English and French songs in costume. Afterward supper was served in the oak dining room.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish gave a dinner last night at the Ritz-Carlton.

Justice and Mrs. James W. Gerard gave a dinner of forty last night at their house on Fifth avenue.

Mrs. William Alexander gave a small luncheon yesterday at the St. Regis. Among her guests were Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis and Mrs. Charles A. Post.

Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., entertained a party of fifteen yesterday at luncheon at the St. Regis.